

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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ARMY review completed.

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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COUNTRY USSR (Leningrad and Moscow Oblasts)

REPORT

SUBJECT Medical and Sanitary Conditions in Leningrad and Fryazino

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the one hospital in Fryazino,

is located in the center of town and is about 100 meters from the last stop of the electric railway from Moscow to Fryazino. The center of town has about 20 stone two-story dwellings, and one of these buildings is the hospital. It is 15m by 15m and it had 100 beds. The physicians from this hospital also paid home visits to the sick.

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2.

There was no polyclinic in Fryazino

also served this function. Institute 160 has a small dispensary which did as much of the medical care for the Institute workers as it could.

it performed only simple services (relief of headache, dressing minor cuts, etc), and also took care of the workers' teeth complaints.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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3.

There was a public water supply system servicing the stone houses in the middle of town. Surrounding these houses were many rows of wooden, 1-story dwellings (known as Finnish houses) which had no water piping, nor were they connected to the water main. The people in these houses were required to walk to a pump (there was one for a group of houses, usually a distance of about 150 meters) to get water. In winter most of these pumps were frozen, and these people had to walk to another pump about 500 meters from their homes. The water supply system did not serve the entire population, for only about 25% of the people lived in the stone houses.

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the water always tasted strongly of chlorine. UNCODED no hygiene laboratory in the town. Water from the water system could not be drunk without prior boiling.

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THIS method was especially important in summer. The Soviets did not follow this practice, and during the summer typhoid was widespread. Beer (2 rubles per bottle) and wine (20 rubles) were also available.

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There was no sewage system. Groups of the stone houses had a common cesspool, with pipes leading to it from each house. These tanks were occasionally cleaned out by special workers. For the wooden houses, there seemed to be one outhouse in the rear of each house. These houses each had 3 rooms and a kitchen; two families occupied each house. these outhouses were never cleaned by public workers. Whenever human excrement was removed from town it was taken to be used as fertilizer on the surrounding kolkhozy.

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There was no sewage for drainage of surface water, nor for rapid removal of heavy rainfall water. the streets were never cleaned. After every rainfall, the locality had many long-lasting pools of water. The surrounding terrain was swampy. There was a regular garbage collection. Garbage was brought by the residents to a wooden pail left in the street near the front of the house. Once a week a truck came around and picked up the refuse. There was no other refuse collection. The garbage was used as fill for the surrounding marshes. The dead were buried; there were no crematoriums.

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5.

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there are very many hospitals in the city, one for each district. During the past years, and in 1952, the city had a serious problem with scarlet fever and diphtheria. The number of patients was so great that the hospitals were always crowded, and one could never be sure of obtaining a bed in a nearby hospital. There is

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no immunization of children against scarlet fever or diphtheria. The only immunization employed in Leningrad is smallpox vaccination. Both scarlet fever and diphtheria are treated with penicillin. The Soviet doctors say

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that Soviet penicillin has not yet approached the quality of American penicillin. Penicillin is manufactured in Leningrad at a meat-packing combine.

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6. [redacted] Polyclinics were available for all sections of the city. These clinics supposedly had specialists, and diagnostic materials. [redacted] each hospital did not have a laboratory, and [redacted] there must have been a central clinical laboratory, because blood and urine samples were sent from hospitals and polyclinics to some outside agency for examination.

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[redacted] Blood transfusion apparatus was available, and [redacted] donors were called as needed for direct transfusion.

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7. [redacted] The hospitals had sufficient supplies of all simple drugs; penicillin and sulfa drugs supplies were adequate. Equipment was adequate. The only vaccines [redacted] available were smallpox and typhoid vaccines. Apparently, immunization is not widely used in Leningrad.

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8. [redacted] 25X1

9. [redacted]

10. [redacted]

There is a water supply system in Leningrad which services the entire city. One hundred percent of the population benefits by this system. The supply of water was satisfactory except in the summer, at which time pressure was usually low. [redacted] the water [redacted] was always chlorinated. Nevertheless all water had to be boiled before drinking, on order of the local physicians. In the factory there was always a container of boiled water on hand and a sign which warned the workers to drink only boiled water from the container. Leningrad water probably was directly obtained from the Neva [redacted]

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11. [redacted] Leningrad has a sewage system, as well as a water system, which services 100% of the city. Sewage was removed in no way other than through the sewage system. This probably entered into the Neva River [redacted]

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[redacted] No human excreta were used as fertilizer in Leningrad. There is a pipe system for runoff of surface water from rainfall, but no special system to care for rainfall of cloudburst intensity. Swamps surround the city.

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12.

Garbage was picked up every day by special garbage removal trucks, at least in the center of town, and less frequently in the week for the peripheral areas.

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13.

The city streets were kept clean by a special sanitation service, which had street sweepers and mechanized street-cleaner trucks. City garbage was used for fill on the swamps surrounding the city. All the dead were buried; there were no crematoriums

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